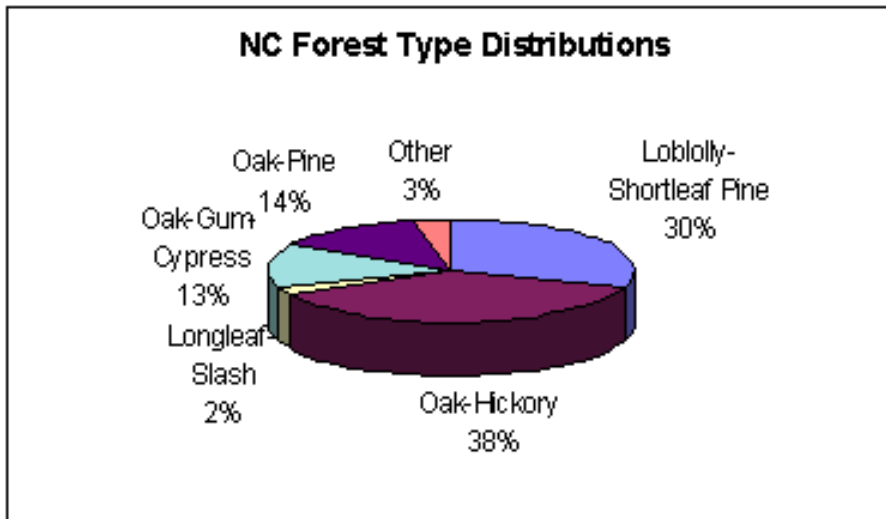



Forest Health Highlights - 1998

North Carolina

The North Carolina Division of Forest Resources provides forest health protection assistance to state and private land managers within the State. This program is funded cooperatively by the State and the USDA Forest Service Forest Health Protection unit.




North Carolina Forest Facts


 Over **55%** of North Carolina is **forested** (more than 19.2 million acres).


 Almost **90%** of forested acreage in North Carolina is **privately owned**.


 The **National Forests in North Carolina** (1.1 million acres) provide recreational and wildlife benefits as well as forest products and jobs for


thousands of people.

 The **southern pine beetle** (SPB) is North Carolina's most significant forest insect pest. The 1997 outbreak that occurred in the coastal areas that were affected by Hurricanes Bertha and Fran declined in 1998. Over the year, there were 769 SPB infestations with population being classified as outbreak in only one county. Cooperative suppression project funding was used to minimize the losses from this native pest. The outlook for 1999 is for continued losses, with increasing population levels.

 In May 1998, a **gypsy moth** eradication project was conducted on 6,541 acres around the town of Highlands. The results of post-treatment monitoring indicated that gypsy moth populations were more widespread than initially anticipated. A 23,000-acre eradication project is proposed for 1999.

 The **fall cankerworm** populations have increased to damaging levels within the City of Charlotte. Mature willow oaks are being defoliated and some mortality is occurring. A suppression project was conducted in 1998 that reduced population. No treatment is planned in 1999.

 Since 1993, North Carolina has participated with the USDA Forest Service in a pilot project to demonstrate that the rate at which the gypsy moth spreads into new areas could be reduced in a cost effective manner using current technology. Several intervention projects have taken place within the State over the past 4 years and the results indicate that the **rate of spread of the gypsy moth can be slowed by 60%**.

 **Dogwood anthracnose** is a disease that occurs in the forest environment at higher elevations and in cool moist areas. The disease is currently found in 29 counties within the State and is causing significant mortality to the native dogwoods.

North Carolina Division of Forest Resources and USDA Forest Service

In spite of the relatively good health of North Carolina's forests, a variety of insects and diseases (both native and introduced), and human-caused impacts such as air pollution, continue to threaten the State's resources. To deal with this constantly changing mix of challenges, the Division of Forest Resources and the Forest Health Protection unit of the USDA Forest Service cooperate to prevent, detect, suppress and manage this multitude of threats. The partnership between the two agencies has worked for three decades to maintain and improve the health of North Carolina's forests.

Forest Health Protection contributions (dollars) to the North Carolina Division of Forest Resources Cooperative Forest Health program, cooperative pest suppression projects and National Forests in North Carolina pest suppression, 1996-99.

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cooperative Forest Health Program	86,352	86,352	89,782	89,782
Forest Health Monitoring	0	0	72,000	144,000
Cooperative suppression/eradication				
southern pine beetle suppression	347,440	125,000	75,000	30,000
gypsy moth eradication	55,912	66,000	128,000	515,000
Slow-the-Spread (gypsy moth)	173,813	94,5000	349,000	302,818
NFs in North Carolina				
southern pine beetle suppression	39,522	111,000	164,000	25,000
gypsy moth eradication	4,500	25,000	148,000	930,000

For additional information, contact:

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